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Glendale Flower and Water Gardens

M. I. STOLER, Proprietor

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



1. Rose Arey—
\$2.00 each; \$2.15 Postpaid
2. Zanzibarensis Rosea—
\$1.50 each; \$1.65 Postpaid
3. Zanzibarensis Purpurea—
\$2.00 each; \$2.15 Postpaid
4. Conqueror—
\$2.50 each; \$2.65 Postpaid
5. Marliac Chromatella
\$1.00 each; \$1.15 Postpaid

Lotus

Water Lilies

Aquatic Plants

Cut Flowers

Fish Food

Scavengers

Fancy Gold Fish

Special Offer

This entire "Paramount" Collection
of 5 Superb Water Lilies (Regular
Value \$9.00)

\$7⁵⁰ PostPaid



Egyptian
and
American
Lotus
or
Nelumbium

What We as Lovers of Flowers Think of the Lotus and How to Plant and Raise Them

Egyptian Water Garden
Egyptian Sacred Lotus
Speciosum



When the ancient Egyptians selected the lotus for their religious rites they surely gave the world proof of their absolute ability to select the fairest in art.

The far east is written in every vein and placed in every petal as well as in the fragrance of this wonderful flower and it is like the stately Taj Mahal of India, which was built three centuries ago by the great Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan as a tomb for his favorite queen, Arjmand Banu—

"The Chosen of the Palace."

The lotus is found in the very front pool of this beautiful garden with the Taj Mahal facing it.

In describing this plant we must not lose sight of the wonderful green leaves and the strange seed pods which are as mysterious and fascinating as the flowers and which rise from one to four feet out of the water and are a source of pleasure to the grower each time they are gazed upon.

It is the consensus of opinion among most people that the lotus is hard to grow. This is a mistaken idea, because if the bulbs are properly planted and they have crowns, they grow very profusely.

When building a pond for lotus you can make it just about any depth you wish. I have seen them grow very well in depths ranging from six inches to six feet of water. The lotus are grown in our garden in depths of water ranging from six inches to three feet.

We usually like a pond which is irregular in shape and sloping from the sides to a depth of 18 inches in the middle. This gives a chance to all water plants that you place in your pond.

After the pond is built and ready for planting, place three inches of well-rotted cow fertilizer over the entire bottom; then three or four inches of garden soil over this; level off and pack down well with anything available; then spread some nice clean plaster sand completely over the soil. You are now ready for planting.

The lotus bulbs look very much like peeled bananas and the crown is on the long end of the bulb. This crown should be placed up, with the bulb lying horizontal when planting because from this comes the new joint or runner and the perpendicular leaves and stems for the flowers.

If this crown is ever broken off the bulb is worthless. You may plant the bulbs any distance apart you wish; however, about two feet is preferable. For the best results place the bulbs under approximately three inches of soil and fertilizer.

After the planting is completed, place an ordinary cake pan with turned up sides in the pond and place the garden hose inside and turn on the water very slowly. When the pond is filled it should be clear as a crystal.

If this method of planting is followed, fish and water snails may be placed in the pond immediately as all impurities that may be in the cement are counteracted by the dirt and fertilizer.

Until the growth is well established it is well to let a sprinkler that throws large drops of water, spray over the pond once a day, preferably in the evening or early morning.

The second and third year you will find the growth and the flowers much more beautiful than the first year, so please do not be disappointed if they do not come up to your expectation the first year.

American Lotus
(*Nelumbium Lutea*)



Egyptian Lotus—(*Nelubium Speciosum*). (Pink).
An excellent variety, very hardy and free growing. The blossoms are very attractive in their pink and white coloring, and possess a haunting fragrance. Originated in India and taken to the Valley of the Nile where it became the sacred flower of the ancient Egyptians. Fine large tubers \$2.50

American Lotus—(*Nelumbium Lutea*). (Yellow).
Sometimes called the Water Chinquapin in parts of this country where it grows in the wild. The rich yellow flowers frequently attain a diameter of 8 to 10 inches. This certainly is a very hardy and robust grower. We do not hesitate to recommend this fine variety. Vigorous sprouted tubers \$2.00

Egyptian Lotus
(*Nelumbium Speciosum*)



Tropical Water Lilies

August Koch—This lily belongs to the same group as Dauben. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Panama-Pacific, all being viviparous (by this is meant the peculiar characteristic of producing young plants upon the surface of the leaf). The flowers are 7 to 8 inches in diameter and open for four to six days. The sepals are purplish lilac and the petals pale wistaria-violet. (Ridgeway color chart). Foliage strong and attractive --- \$2.00

Col. Lindbergh—A variety with large sky-blue flowers which are borne on tall graceful stems with a beautiful yellow center and blossoms profusely. Very sweetly scented --- \$2.00

Daubeniana—This variety is of European origin, and is remarkable in that young plants spring from the upper surface of the leaves, over the point where the leaves join the stem. As the plants increase in size the old leaf dies and they become separate individual plants, and with proper treatment attain a good size. The color of the flowers is a very light blue, delicately scented and attaining a good size --- \$1.25



Tropical Nymphaea General Pershing



Tropical Nymphaea Daubeniana

General Pershing—This variety is the finest and largest of all the rose, day blooming tropical lilies. The buds are dark green striped with purple. The flowers are very large and sweetly scented. A very free bloomer. Admired by hundreds --- \$2.50

Marmarata—One of the most admired tropical lilies in our garden. We would say the largest flowering variety with beautiful orchid-blue, sweetly scented flowers and blooms profusely; very similar to Mrs. Ed. Whitaker, only larger --- \$4.00

Mrs. C. W. Ward—A most charming variety with petals of rich, pink illumined by a mass of golden stamens. Flowers are borne well out of the water, with the profusion of the Gracilis type from which it is a descendant. Very fine --- \$1.50

Mrs. Ed. Whitaker—One of the largest and most striking of the day-blooming Tropical Lilies, obtained by crossing Ovalifolia with Castaliflora. The blooms are frequently over a foot in diameter and are produced in quantity. The color is orchid-blue, which becomes paler as the bloom ages. Petals slightly rounded at the tips and quite numerous. Good as a cut flower --- \$4.00

Day-Blooming
Tropical Nymphaea
Mrs. Ed Whitaker



California sunshine and
the long months of warmth
make outstanding healthy
plants and bulbs.



Mrs. Geo. H. Pring—A new and novel type that produces numbers of large, fragrant, white flowers with pointed petals. Very attractive among the pinks and blues in a pond and excellent when used alone in a formal setting. It is the counterpart of the Mrs. Whitaker in pure white. Petals broader at the base and more pointed at the tip. Has been known to produce 13-inch flowers, but like the Whitaker, will also bloom in very small quarters. It is unusual that this, the only hybrid white lily, should be so superior in every respect to the common white Gracilis of Mexico. Will combine with any color and should be in every water garden \$2.50

Panama-Pacific—This variety was produced by the late William Tricker. It is everblooming, viviparous, strong-growing and free-flowering. The buds, as they come out of the water, are bronzy green, spotted with a reddish brown, opening rich, rosy, red, which is quite pronounced in the full sun. When fully opened, the predominant color is reddish purple and the stamens are yellow. This is a new and distinct color in Water Lilies and it has a marvelous perfume \$2.50

Pennsylvania—A most beautiful water lily of great merit; the flowers are large in size and of a rich azure blue. A free and continuous bloomer. One of the best lilies for cutting, and is absolutely one of the most fragrant. Large foliage. We cannot give enough praise to this lily as it is absolutely one of the finest lilies grown \$4.00

Pennsylvania Small Plants—Same as above \$2.50

William Stone—Star-shaped purple flowers, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, borne on tall stems above the water. The flowers are very beautiful and last a long time when cut. The under surface of the leaves is flushed with violet, the margins prettily scalloped. One of the freest bloomers \$2.00

Zanzibarensis Azurea—Beautiful clear azure blue flowers standing well out of the water; very free bloomer and quite hardy; exceedingly fragrant and one that you will like \$1.75

Zanzibarensis Purpurea—One of the best of the day blooming varieties. Rich blue purple flowers produced on long stems. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers keep at least three days after cutting \$2.00

Zanzibarensis Rosea—A variety that always pleases; a very fine pink and attains good size, splendid for cutting; will produce easily 30 blooms a year; stands well out of the water; exceedingly fragrant \$1.50

Zanzibarensis Rubra—Plant this variety and you will always be delighted; bright rosy-crimson flowers, very fragrant and free blooming, about 40 blossoms per year; multiplies profusely. One of the most hardy tropicals \$2.00

We ship only fine large tubers grown in California's wonderful climate



Tropical Nymphaea Panama-Pacific

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT TROPICAL WATER LILIES

These many colored, gorgeous blossoms which are admired by everyone, grow very easily. For the best results place 2 inches of well rotted cow fertilizer over the entire bottom of the pool. Then 4 inches of garden soil, either sandy or heavy; dampen and tamp down hard, after which spread ½ inch of plaster sand over the top in order to hold the dirt and fertilizer in place. This is known as wild planting. The pool is now ready to plant.

Tropical lilies may be planted as close as 12 inches with good results.

If boxes are used two lilies may be planted in a box 18x18 inches by 10 inches deep; place 4 inches of fertilizer on the bottom, then 5 inches of soil and 1 inch of sand. Lilies planted in boxes should be re-planted each year. But when planted wild, fertilizer and dirt is usually good for five years.

When planting the lily bulbs first dig holes in the dirt and fertilizer. Then plant the bulbs, covering them well so that only the top of the crown where the leaves and buds are attached is just showing.

A few rocks placed firmly very close to the crown will help to keep the bulbs in place until the root system is started.

The size of the blossoms is controlled by the fertilizer so if they seem smaller the second year, in a pool that is planted wild, blood meal dissolved in water may be poured into the pool near the lilies. Do not use more than one pound for a pool approximately 9x9 feet and this should only be done in July, August and September. We have never found this to harm the fish.

After the pool is planted a burlap sack should be placed in a corner on top of which place a shallow pan, put the garden hose in this pan and turn the water on slowly, allowing plenty of time to fill the pool. If it is a hot day cover the water lilies and plants with wet paper until the pool is filled in order that they will not be burned by the sun.

A whirling sprinkler turned on near the pool at least once a day, preferably in the evening, will help to clear the pool.

Tropical water lilies are usually not damaged by ½ inch of ice on top of the pool, providing that it lasts no longer than forty-eight hours.

The size of tropical lily bulbs has nothing to do with the quality and size of the flowers.

Bulbs the size of a ten-cent piece will produce flowers 8 to 10 inches across the first year.

Tropical water lilies are all very fine for cutting, usually lasting for three days, and their fragrance is most alluring.



Tropical Nymphaea Pennsylvania

Tropical Water Lilies by Shades

Blue

Col. Lindberg—A variety with large sky blue flowers which are borne on tall graceful stems, with a beautiful yellow center and blossoms profusely. Very sweetly scented \$2.50

Daubeniana—This variety is of European origin, and is remarkable in that young plants spring from the upper surface of the leaves, over the point where the leaves join the stem. As the plants increase in size the old leaf dies and they become separate individual plants, and with proper treatment attain a good size. The color of the flowers is a very light blue, delicately scented and attaining a good size \$1.25

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Pennsylvania Small Plants—Same as above \$2.50

Zanzibarensis Azurea—Beautiful clear, azure blue flowers standing well out of the water; very free bloomer and quite hardy; exceedingly fragrant and one that you will like \$1.75

Orchid

Marmarata—One of the most admired lilies in our garden. We would say the largest flowering variety with beautiful orchid-blue, sweetly scented flowers, and blooms profusely; very similar to Mrs. Ed. Whitaker, only larger \$4.00

Mrs. Ed. Whitaker—One of the largest and most striking of the day-blooming Tropical Lilies, obtained by crossing *Ovalifolia* with *Castaliflora*. The blooms are frequently over a foot in diameter and are produced in quantity. The color is orchid-blue, which becomes paler as the bloom ages. Petals slightly rounded at the tips and quite numerous \$4.00

Pink

Mrs. C. W. Ward—A most charming variety with petals of rich, pink illumined by a mass of golden stamens. Flowers are borne well out of the water, with the profusion of the *Gracilis* type from which it is a descendant, very fine \$1.50

Zanzibarensis Rosea—A variety that always pleases, a very fine pink and attains good size, splendid for cutting, will produce easily thirty blossoms, stands well out of the water, exceedingly fragrant and a lily of high merit \$1.50

Purple

Panama-Pacific—This variety was produced by the late William Tricker. It is everblooming, viviparous, strong-growing and free-flowering. The buds, as they come out of the water, are bronzy green, spotted with a reddish brown, opening rich, rosy-red, which is quite pronounced in the full sun. When fully opened, the predominant color is reddish purple and the stamens are yellow. This is a new and distinct color in Water Lilies and it has a marvelous perfume \$2.50

William Stone—Star-shaped purple flowers, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, borne on tall stems above the water. The flowers are very beautiful and last a long time when cut. The under surface of the leaves is flushed with violet, the margins prettily scalloped. One of the freest-bloomers \$2.00

Zanzibarensis Purpurea—One of the best of the day blooming varieties. Rich blue-purple flowers produced on long stems. A free and continuous bloomer, flowers keep at least three days after cutting \$2.00

Rose

General Pershing—This variety is the finest and largest of all the deep rose, day blooming, tropical lilies. The buds are dark green, striped with purple. The flowers are very large and sweetly scented. A very free bloomer \$2.50

Zanzibarensis Rubra—Plant this variety and you will be delighted. Bright rosy-crimson flowers, very fragrant, and free blooming, about 40 blossoms per year; multiplies profusely. One of the most hardy tropicals \$2.00

White

Mrs. Geo. H. Pring—A new and novel type that produces numbers of large, fragrant, white flowers with pointed petals. Very attractive among the pinks and blues in a pond and excellent when used alone in a formal setting. It is the counterpart of the Mrs. Whitaker in pure white. Petals broader at the base and more pointed at the tip. Has been known to produce 13-inch flowers, but like the Whitaker, will also bloom in very small quarters. It is unusual that this, the only hybrid white lily, should be so superior in every respect to the common white *Gracilis* of Mexico. Will combine with any color \$2.50

Wistaria

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Tropical Nymphaea

Mrs. C. W. Ward,

Wm Stone,

Zanzibarensis Purpurea

Zanzibarensis Rosea

Hardy Water Lilies

Alba Candidissima—A vigorous and desirable variety, is an early and free bloomer with flowers of good size and pure white with fine large deep green foliage \$1.25

Attraction—This lily frequently produces blooms 8 inches across under favorable conditions of sunlight and soil. Its beauty of color is, however, its proudest boast. The petals are garnet red tipped with rose flecked white. Its sepals are almost white with faint rose streaks. As the blossom ages, the color becomes a rich, deep red with garnet-streaked sepals. Its stamens are of a rich mahogany tipped with yellow. No words can justly describe the splendor of this variety \$3.50

Aurora—Flowers soft rosy-yellow on first day, changing to deep red on the third day; stamens orange; useful for growing in tubs and small pools \$1.25

Comanche—The largest and finest colored of all the varieties having apricot tints; with flowers of a wonderful combination of orange and amber red. Early and late flowering \$2.75

Conqueror—An exceptional strong growing variety producing extra large cup-shaped fragrant flowers of a garnet shaded with white. Early and free bloomer \$2.50

Escarboucle—A most attractive variety. The flowers are most striking in color, being a uniform vermillion-red. A free bloomer and strong grower. The only clear red lily \$3.50

Eugenia de Land—This grand variety belongs to the N. Odorata group, and is unequaled by any other of the same genus. The flowers are large, floating, and the petals are lanceolate, and the color is an exquisite shade of deep rose-pink of iridescent hues with yellow stamens \$1.50

Gladstoniana—Flowers pure dazzling white, cup-shaped and very massive; a robust grower requiring plenty of space to develop. One of the best for large pools \$1.25

Gloriosa—A superb variety, flowers of perfect form, petals concave; deep carmine-rose becoming a very dark red late in the season. A very free and continuous bloomer \$3.00

Gonnere—One of the finest, a ball of snowy whiteness with about 5 rows of quilled sparkling white petals. Apple green foliage. Very sweetly scented; a pride to any garden \$3.50



Hardy Nymphaea Alba Candidissima



Hardy Nymphaea

Conqueror

Hardy Nymphaea

Comanche

We receive letters constantly from our customers complimenting us on the fine large stock which was received in excellent condition.



Helen Fowler—A natural cross of *N. Tuberosa* type; strong vigorous growth, flowers borne on stout stems, making it useful for cut purposes. Deep pink and very fragrant \$1.50

James Brydon—A superb variety, being a free grower with rosy crimson flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter \$2.00

Marliac Albida—Large flowers of sparkling whiteness, stamens light yellow; a vigorous grower \$1.25

Marliac Carnea—A splendid companion to the yellow variety *Chromatella*, which it resembles in all particulars except color, flowers being a soft flesh pink. An excellent grower and bloomer; flowers early \$1.00

Marliac Chromatella—A free and vigorous grower, flowers are bright canary yellow, leaves deep green, beautifully blotched with brown; will produce 48 flowers in one year \$1.00



Water Iris

Hardy Nymphaea

Marliac Carnea, and

Tropical Nymphaea

Zanzibarensis Azurea



Hardy Nymphaea

Sioux

Buy your Lilies in
California for
quick results

Marliac Rose—Resembles Marliac Carnea in habit and growth; flowers large deep rose color; young leaves purplish red, changing to a deep green. One of the best for cutting \$1.75

Masaniello—(Marliac 1908)—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant and in form are all that could be desired of a hardy Lily. The plant is a very free grower and needs considerable room. The flowers are rose-pink, dotted with carmine; the sepals of the flowers are white, making a very odd contrast to the color of the petals \$1.50

Mexicana—Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, standing well above the water. A desirable and unique variety for small pools ...50c

Mrs. Richmond—A rare variety with singular beauty, has enormous floating cup-shaped, fragrant flowers, tender violet-rose, white sepals and yellow center. A strong, vigorous grower and a free bloomer. One of the most delicate colored and artistic varieties yet introduced \$10.00

Paul Hariot—Producing flowers of large size. Upon opening the first day the flowers are a clear canary yellow, the second day they are shaded with apricot-pink at the base of the petals and on the third day, this pink suffuses the whole flower. Thus it presents the appearance of three different flowers ... \$1.50

Pygmaea Helvola—A miniature yellow water lily. A very dainty and extremely free bloomer. Flowers 1½ to 2 inches across. A little gem, suitable for growing in aquariums, tubs, shallow pools and is fine for marginal growing 75c



Hardy Nymphaea Pygmaea Helvola

Rene' Gerard—This is the queen of all hardy nymphaeas. You will find the flowers are of exceptional size. Sometimes they are ten inches across and very distinct in form with numerous petals, wide at the base, curling at the edges and tapering to waxy points. Their prevailing color is a charming blend of deep old rose which is produced by myriads of tiny flecks of crimson on a white background. It is a splendid recent introduction from L' Etablissements Latour-Marliac, Temple-sur-Lot, France; one of the aristocrats \$4.00

Robinsonia—The floating flowers of this distinct variety are difficult to describe, but may be said to have a ground color of yellow overlaid with purplish-red, the general effect being dark orange-red; very hardy and strong bloomers \$1.50

Rose Arey—This water lily is a plant of exceptional merit in every respect, attested by it being awarded a silver medal by the New York Horticultural Society. The flowers, a deep-cerise pink, sometimes reach 8 inches in diameter. The petals are pointed and have a noticeable curl that gives the effect of darker shading near the edges. We consider Rose Arey one of the best of the Odorata type \$2.00

Sioux—A splendid lily whose flowers are a rich coppery yellow; they change in shade to amber red as the flower ages. It is decidedly star-shaped and second only to the Comanche. Very hardy; flowers profusely \$2.25

Somptuosa—This variety of French origin is exceedingly beautiful and attractive. The flowers are good size, very double and fragrant. The outer petals are rosy pink, gradually deepening toward the center, and highly spotted with a deeper shade of color. Deep orange stamens complete the color combination of this excellent variety; quite early \$2.00

Sultan—A lily which has magnificent, large cherry-red flowers. The petals are faintly tipped with white and shade in color to white flecked with red at the base. The sepals are white and have red lines. The red mahogany of the stamens enhances the beauty of this nymphaea and we think Sultan is well worthy of a place among the best lilies \$3.50

Hardy Nymphaea
Comanche



Sunrise—Absolutely the best yellow water lily grown. The flowers are immense, averaging over 10 inches in diameter and borne in steady succession from earliest spring till late in fall. Beautiful sulphur yellow in color, with an indescribable natural grace resembling the tropical night bloomers, and one of the most admired lilies in our pools. When well-grown the plant is enormous with huge green leaves flushed and mottled with red. Does well in deep water and stands crowding \$3.00

Tuberosa Richardsoni—Flowers pure white and quite double. No variety in our Water Garden is admired more than this immense snowball-like flower, 8 inches in diameter \$1.50

Vera Louise—This has a flower we have long sought; a free-blooming white lily comparable in quality to the finest colored Marliacs. It was first found in the ponds of Mr. F. T. Wright and named for his daughter. Apparently, the Vera Louise is a cross between Gladstone and Marliac Rose. It has the broad white petals and cup-shaped flowers of the former and the red brown sepals with inner flesh tints of the latter. Hardy \$2.50

Wm. Doogue—A magnificent lily. Flowers of a beautiful shell-pink color, cup shaped and very double, of free growth and flowering continuously throughout the season \$1.50

Hardy Nymphaea

Robinsonia,

American Lotus,

Tropical Nymphaea

Rubra and

Sagittaria Broadleaf



Hardy Water Lilies by Shades

Copper and Apricot

Aurora—Flowers soft rosy-yellow on first day, changing to deep red on the third day; stamens orange; useful for growing in tubs and small pools\$1.25

Comanche—The largest and finest colored of all the varieties having apricot tints; with flowers of a wonderful combination of orange and amber red. Early and late flowering\$2.75

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Flesh Pink

Marliac Carnea—A splendid companion to the yellow variety Chromatella, which it resembles in all particulars except color, flowers being a soft flesh pink. An excellent grower and bloomer; flowers early\$1.00

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Pink

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Red

Escarboucle—A most attractive variety. The flowers are most striking in color, being a uniform vermillion-red. A free bloomer and strong grower; the only clear red lily\$3.50

Gloriosa—A superb variety, flowers of perfect form, petals concave; deep carmine-rose becoming a very dark red late in the season. A very free and continuous bloomer\$3.00

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Hardy Nymphaea

Sunrise



One of
many
views
in our
Garden

Rose and White

Masaniello (Marliac 1908)—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant and in form are all that could be desired of a hardy Lily. The plant is a very free grower and needs considerable room. The flowers are rose-pink, dotted with carmine; the sepals of the flowers are white, making a very odd contrast to the color of the petals \$1.50

Somptuosa—This variety of French origin is exceedingly beautiful and attractive. The flowers are good size, very double and fragrant. The outer petals are rosy pink, gradually deepening toward the center, and highly spotted with a deeper shade of color. Deep orange stamens complete the color combination of this excellent variety; quite early \$2.00

Yellow

Marliac Chromatella—A free and vigorous grower, flowers are bright canary yellow, leaves deep green, beautifully blotched with brown \$1.00

Mexicana—Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, standing well above the water. A desirable and unique variety for small pools 50c

Red and White

Attraction—This lily frequently produces blooms 8 inches across under favorable conditions of sunlight and soil. Its beauty of color is, however, its proudest boast. The petals are garnet red tipped with rose flecked white. Its sepals are almost white with faint rose streaks. As the blossom ages, the color becomes a rich, deep red with garnet-streaked sepals. Its stamens are of a rich mahogany tipped with yellow. No words can justly describe the splendor of this variety \$3.50

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White

Alba Candidissima—A vigorous and desirable variety, is an early and free bloomer with flowers of good size and pure white with fine large deep green foliage \$1.25

Gladstoniana—Flowers pure dazzling white, cup-shaped and very massive; a robust grower requiring plenty of space to develop. One of the best for large pools \$1.25

Gonnere—One of the finest, a ball of snowy whiteness with about 5 rows of quilled sparkling white petals. Apple green foliage. Very sweetly scented and a pride to any garden \$3.50

Marliac Albida—Large flowers of sparkling whiteness, stamens light yellow; a vigorous grower \$1.25

Tuberosa Richardsoni—Flowers pure white and quite double. No variety in our Water Garden is admired more than this immense snowball-like flower, 8 inches in diameter \$1.50

Vera Louise—This has a flower we have long sought; a free-blooming white lily comparable in quality to the finest colored Marliacs. It was first found in the ponds of Mr. F. T. Wright and named for his daughter. Apparently, the Vera Louise is a cross between Gladstone and Marliac Rose. It has the broad white petals and cup-shaped flowers of the former and the red brown sepals with inner flesh tints of the latter. Hardy \$2.50

INFORMATION THAT WILL BE HELPFUL IN CONNECTION WITH PLANTING AND CARE OF HARDY WATER LILIES

All colors of the rainbow with the exception of blue shades may be had in these wonderful flowers.

A garden is not complete without a lily pool, with its gay colored, sweetly scented blossoms; which are also very fine for cutting.

The best results are obtained by placing 2 to 3 inches of well rotted cow fertilizer over the entire bottom of the pool, then 4 inches of ordinary garden soil, either sandy or heavy may be used; dampen and tamp down hard, after which spread $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of plaster sand over the top in order to hold the dirt and fertilizer in place. This is known as wild planting.

The pool is now ready to plant.

Hardy lilies may be planted as close as 12 inches but 24 is better.

If boxes are used two lilies may be planted in a box 18x18 inches by 10 inches deep in which event place 4 inches of fertilizer on the bottom, then 5 inches of soil and 1 inch of sand. Lilies planted in boxes should be replanted each year. But when planted wild fertilizer and dirt are usually good for four or five years.

When planting the lily bulbs first dig holes in the dirt and fertilizer. Then plant the bulbs, covering them well so that only the top of the crown where the leaves and buds are attached is just showing.

A few rocks placed firmly very close to the crown will help to keep the bulbs in place until the root system is started.



Hardy Nymphaea Gloriosa

The size of the blossoms is controlled by the fertilizer so if the blossoms seem smaller the second year, in a pool that is planted wild, blood meal dissolved in water may be poured into the pool near the lilies. Do not use more than one pound for a pool approximately 9x9 feet and this should only be done in the intense growing season—July, August and September. We have never found this to harm the fish.

After the pool is planted a burlap sack should be placed in a corner on top of which place a shallow pan, put the garden hose in this pan and turn the water on slowly, allowing plenty of time to fill the pool. If it is a hot day cover the water lilies and plants with wet paper until the pool is filled in order that they will not be burned by the sun.

A whirling sprinkler turned on near the pool at least once a day, preferably in the evening, will help to materially clear the pool.

We have never known hardy lilies to be affected by cold weather. However, if a pool is liable to be frozen solid, it is a good idea to cover over the pool with leaves or straw, placing boards on top of this to hold the insulation in place or the lilies may be removed and placed in tubs with a small amount of water, after which tubs should be placed in the basement or cellar until the winter is over. As long as the hardy tubers are kept slightly moist they will not deteriorate for many months.



Hardy Nymphaea

Conqueror

Hardy Nymphaea

Marliac Carneia

Water Poppies

and Water Hyacinth



Fish Food

Do not feed your fish on a diet of bread, crackers or rolled oats, any one of which is entirely starch. Fish should be fed a well balanced food.

Make Your Baby Fish Grow Large and Strong—A well-balanced food which we can not say too much in favor of, and which contains nothing but the finest quality of ingredients for any kind of gold fish, large or small, and also tropical fish. 10c package. 3 for 25c \$1.00 a quart

Scavengers

Japanese Snails—Large, trap door live bearing, hardy snails that devour the algae and green scum and thus help to keep the water clear 10c, 25c and 50c each. \$10.00 per 100

African Snails—Sometimes known as Paper Shell snails. Medium sized shells, light yellow-brown, with dark spots or mottling. Hardy and prolific 5c each. \$5.00 per 100

Black Ramshorn Snails—Medium sized snails with shell characteristic of the name. Very prolific egg layers and particularly useful in removing the algae or green scum that forms in the sunlight 5c each. \$5.00 per 100



Egyptian Lotus,

Tropical and Hardy

Lilies and Iris

Shallow Water Plants

These beautiful edging plants with their bright flowers have a very definite place in the pond, which is not balanced without them. Most all shallow water plants are very good oxygenators.

Arrowhead, Giant (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*).—Distinctive leaves shaped as name indicates, and standing 1 to 3 feet above water. Flowers freely in a series of white spikes. Hardy.
25c each \$2.00 per dozen

Azolla (*Azolla Caroliniana*).—Small crinkly, green plants resembling floating leaves of arborvitae. Autumn sunlight turns Azolla a deep red. Large portion 25c

Cat-Tail (*Typha latifolia*).—One of the favorite native swamp plants. Hardy 25c each. \$2.00 per dozen

Four Leaf Water Clover (*Marsilia Quadrifolia*).—A four leaf clover which forms a mosaic pattern on the surface and in crowded spots. Sends up a luxurious growth of aerial leaves. Hardy 50c for 3; \$1.50 per dozen

Floating Heart (*Nymphoides peltatum*).—This plant has leaves like the nymphaeas and produces brilliant yellow flowers quite freely. It is hardy and will do well in water or on the border. Hardy 25c each. \$2.00 per dozen

Ludwigia Muleritti—One of the prettiest of the submerged plants. The small ovate leaves are green above and pink on the under side 10c for bunch of 5 strands

Iris Pseudacorus (Yellow Flag).—A tall, sword-leaved plant bearing broad yellow flowers of the Japan Iris type. Valuable and attractive. Hardy 25c each



Cat-Tail (*Typha Latifolia*) Water Iris and Hardy Nymphaea Sunrise

Parrot Feather (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*).—Quite successful when planted in a tub or water-tight hanging basket. The growth soon goes over the edges in the form of long trailing stems. Extremely valuable for trailing over a fountain. Hardy 10c for bunch of 5 strands

Pickrel Rush (*Pontederia cordata*).—The blue flowers of this plant have made many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about 2 feet. Hardy 25c each

Primrose Creeper (*Jussiaea Repens*).—A rapid growing partially submerged vine with waxy green leaves and a profusion of bright, yellow flowers. Thrives in sun or shade. Hardy. 25c for 6; per dozen 40c

Purple Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*).—A creeping plant without the floating bulbs of the ordinary Water Hyacinth, but with more handsome blooms. Hardy. \$1 for 2; per dozen \$5

Thalia (*Dealbata*).—A handsome canna-like aquatic standing 3 feet high. Purple blooms 75c each

Water Bamboo—Has a growing range of about two to three feet, dark green with black rings at each joint; very artistic. Clump 50c

Water Hawthorn (*Aponogeton distachyus giganteus*).—An improvement on the old variety from the Cape of Good Hope. The lanceolate leaves float on the surface. Fragrant white flowers with dark anthers, are borne on forked spikes in pairs 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen

Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia Crassipes Major*).—Flowers delicate lilac rose in trusses like a Hyacinth 10c each. \$1.00 per dozen

Water Lettuce—Soft green, fuzzy plants that float on the water; very fine for spawning fish 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen

Water Poppy (*Hydrocleis nymphoides*).—The leaves float about the surface of the water. Flowers are large and yellow, similar to the California poppy. It is in flower almost continuously 10c each. \$1.00 per dozen

Zebra Grass—Tall green tubular grass with white circles about 1 inch apart; very artistic 25c clump



Pickrel Rush

Submerged or Oxygenating Plants

Anacharis (Elodea Canadensis)—The well known fish moss which everyone is familiar with. Very good for aquariums and pools. Is about one inch in diameter 10c a bunch of 5 strands

Coon Tail (Ceratophyllum)—Very good, is much finer than anacharis and looks better in aquariums. Is about 1½ inches in diameter 10c bunch of 5 strands

Heteranthera—A pretty fern-like plant with crinkly leaves which is certainly a very good oxygenator 10c bunch of 5 strands

Sagittaria (Broadleaf)—This plant is above the water during the summer months and submerged during the winter, and is a continual grower, which keeps the pool clear as a crystal. We can not say too much for this plant 25c each. \$2.00 per dozen

Vallisneria Spirals Italian Type (Eel grass)—A submerged plant with long ribbon-like leaves. Each 5c Per dozen 50c

To have a clear pool means the planting of many of these plants.

Oxygenating Plants must be planted in every pool if you want to keep your fish healthy. For them to live means plenty of these plants to eat and spawn on.



Combination Rockery and Pool showing Parrot Feather and Water Hyacinths.



Water Lettuce

We have over 100 gold fish ponds which are a radiance of gay colored blooms from early spring until frost. All shapes and descriptions of ponds have been constructed and placed over an acre of ground, which is planted to trees and flowers.

Extra large, fancy gold fish may be obtained, as well as the more common varieties, in all sizes and prices at our gardens; however, we do not ship fish.

Visitors are welcomed to inspect our method of building ponds, and, to those wishing it, we will gladly give without obligation information on planting lilies in ponds and the care of gold fish.

A Common Sense Suggestion

The beautiful lilies which are shown in this catalogue not only lend grace and elegance to your pond, but are also very unique in the flower world.

Aside from the above they are an absolute necessity from the standpoint of health and comfort of your fish.



Azolla and Floating Heart Nymphaeodes Petition

Cultural Directions for Water Lilies]

The fundamentals for a well balanced, clear pond are:

1. A pond eighteen inches deep, made of concrete or clay earth.
- 2.—Plenty of sunlight and warmth, especially California sunshine.
- 3.—Cow fertilizer and earth in the bottom of the pond.
- 4.—Water lilies, oxygenating moss and plants.
- 5.—Goldfish to eliminate mosquitoes.
- 6.—Water snails for scavengers.

POOL CONSTRUCTION

Laying Out Pool—It is very simple and inexpensive to construct a pool. An irregular pool may be made any area that your fancy suggests; however, keep the depth eighteen to twenty inches.

It is a good idea to slant the sides when you dig out the hole, packing and smoothing the dirt with a trowel; in fact, make a pool out of dirt which gives you a chance to make a change if you wish.

Level the top by starting at one side with a level and going completely around the pool and, of course, if you come out even you have done a good job of leveling; if not, you had better try again.

Mixing Concrete—You are now ready to mix your concrete. First place three wheelbarrow loads of plaster sand in your mixing box, then one sack of regular cement and if you wish the blue cast use one-half pound of lamp black. Mix the entire amount back and forth, three or four times, with a hoe. After which add water and mix until it is about the consistency of putty.

Cover the dirt pool you have made with the concrete two to three inches thick, smoothing well with your trowel. Make the top first, then the outside, then the inside sides and last the bottom; try to complete the inside in one day, if possible.

Painting—Let the pool stand for twenty-four hours, after which paint with cement, lamp black and water mixed to a consistency of a good house paint, with a wide brush; let stand for a day.

Drainage—We seldom use drains but if they are desired use one or two-inch galvanized pipe and bring pipe up to top of water



Tropical Nymphaea William Stone

level; the pipe which extends from the bottom of the pool to the top of the water should not be fitted together too tightly as in draining you will want to remove it. Run the pipe to a low spot or make an excavation near the pool walling up with brick or concrete. Most pools are drained by hose siphon. Fill hose with water, place one end of hose in pool and the other on the low side of pool and it will drain rapidly.

Wire Construction in Pool—If you wish to place chicken wire in your pool place the wire on the bottom and sides and as you trowel the cement pull it up a little so that it will be in the center of the cement.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Fertilizer and Soil—Place two inches of well rotted cow fertilizer on the bottom of the pool, four inches of garden soil on top of the fertilizer and one inch of plaster sand on top of the soil; dampen and tamp down hard.

Running Water—Running water is not necessary but a whirling sprinkler set near the pool once a day, in the evening, will improve the freshness of the pool.

Insects—Aphis that attack the leaves may be washed off with a hose so that the fish may eat them.

Algae—Algae is eaten by snails which should be used in numbers. Lily pads also reduce the Algae to a minimum, as they will shade the surface of the water.

Food—A balanced ground food may be fed three times a week to fish but not more than will be eaten in fifteen minutes.

Winter Care—Winter care outside of southern states—Hardy roots may be left in pools, covered with leaves, straw and boards for protection. They may be taken up in their boxes and placed in the cellar and kept moist over winter. Tropical lilies may be placed in tubs of water and dirt in a warm cellar or kept as growing plants in a greenhouse.



Arrowhead Giant

together with both

Tropical and Hardy

Lilies

Glendale Flower and Water Gardens

REVISED RETAIL PRICE LIST

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LOTUS OR NELUMBIUM

Egyptian Lotus (pink and white)	\$1.50
American Lotus (yellow)	1.50

TROPICAL WATER LILIES

August Koch (wisteria)	\$2.00
Col. Lindbergh (blue)	2.00
Daubeniana (blue)	1.00
General Pershing (rose)	2.50
Marmarata (orchid)	4.00
Marmarata (orchid), small plants	2.50
Mrs. C. W. Ward (pink)	1.50
Mrs. Ed Whitaker (orchid)	4.00
Mrs. Ed Whitaker (orchid) small plants	2.50
Mrs. Geo. H. Pring (white)	2.50
Panama-Pacific (purple)	2.25
Pennsylvania (blue)	4.00
Pennsylvania (blue) small plants	2.25
William Stone (purple)	1.50
Zanzibarensis Azurea (blue)	1.75
Zanzibarensis Purpurea (purple)	2.00
Zanzibarensis Rosea (pink)	1.50
Zanzibarensis Rubra (rose)	2.00

HARDY WATER LILIES

Alba Candidissima (white)	\$1.25
Attraction (red and white)	3.00
Aurora (copper)	1.00
Comanche (copper and apricot)	1.50
Conqueror (red and white)	2.25
Escarboucle (red)	2.50
Eugenia de Land (pink)	1.25
Gladstoniana (white)	1.50
Gloriosa (red)	2.25
Gonnere (white)	2.50
Helen Fowler (pink)	1.50
James Brydon (rose)	2.00
Lucida (red)	2.00
Marliac Albida (white)	1.00
Marliac Carnea (flesh pink)	1.00
Marliac Chromatella (yellow)	1.25
Marliac Rose (rose)	1.50
Masaniello (rose and white)	1.25
Mexicana (yellow)	.50
Mrs. Richmond (pink)	5.00

Paul Hariot (apricot)	1.25
Pygmaea Helvola (yellow)	.75
Rene Gerard (red and white)	3.00
Robinsonia (red)	1.50
Rose Arey (rose)	1.50
Sioux (copper)	1.75
Somptuosa (rose and white)	1.50
Sultan (red)	3.00
Sunrise (yellow)	2.50
Tuberosa Richardsoni (white)	1.50
Vera Louise (white)	2.00
Wm. Doogue (flesh pink)	1.50

SHALLOW WATER PLANTS

Arrowhead, Giant (Sagittaria sagittifolia)	ea. 25c; doz. 2.00
Azolla (large portion)	.25
Cat-Tail	ea. 25c; doz. 2.00
Four Leaf Water Clover	3 for 50c; doz. 1.50
Floating Heart	ea. 25c; doz. 2.00
Iris Pseudacorus	ea. .25
Ludwigia Mulertti	bunch of 5 strands .10
Parrott Feather	bunch of 5 strands .10
Pickerel Rush	ea. .25
Primrose Creeper	6 for 25c; doz. .40
Purple Water Hyacinth	2 for \$1.00; doz. 5.00
Thalia	ea. .75
Water Bamboo	per clump .50
Water Hyacinth	ea. 10c; doz. 1.00
Water Lettuce	ea. 10c; doz. 1.00
Water Poppy	ea. 10c; doz. 1.00
Zebra Grass	clump .25

SCAVENGERS

Japanese Snails	ea. 10c and 25c; per 100 \$10.00
African Snails	ea. 5c; per 100 5.00
Black Ramshorn Snails	ea. 5c; per 100 5.00
Fish Food	pkg. 10c, 3 for 25c; qt. 1.00

SUBMERGED OR OXYGENATING PLANTS

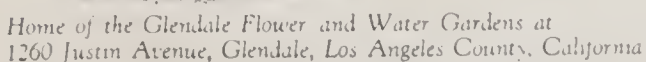
Anacharis (Elodea Canadenis)	bunch of 5 strands .10
Coon Tail (Ceratophyllum)	bunch of 5 strands .10
Heteranthera	bunch of 5 strands .10
Sagittaria (Broadleaf)	15c; 2 for .25
Vallisneria Spirals Italian Type	
(Eel Grass)	2 for 10c; doz. .50

A black and white photograph of a dense garden bed. The foreground is dominated by a cluster of small, light-colored flowers with dark centers, likely pansies or violas, growing among dark, rounded leaves. To the right, tall, slender, upright leaves, possibly from iris or gladiolus plants, rise above the other foliage. The background is filled with more dense vegetation, including large, dark leaves and thin, vertical stems, creating a layered and textured appearance. The lighting is bright, casting shadows and highlighting the various textures of the plants.

A black and white photograph of a dense garden bed. The foreground is filled with a variety of plants. On the left, there are several small, light-colored flowers with dark centers, possibly pansies or violas, growing among dark, rounded leaves. To the right, there are taller plants with long, narrow, sword-shaped leaves, likely irises or gladioli. The background is slightly blurred, showing more vegetation and a fence or structure. The overall scene is a lush, natural garden setting.

A sure indication of the quality of our stock is the fact that we have customers who have sent us orders year after year. We reserve the right to replace unsatisfactory shipments if

Non-Warranty—The Glendale Flower and Water Gardens give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.





Tropical Nymphaea

Zanzibarensis Rubra

Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
1260 Justin Ave., Glendale, California

Our Fairyland Invites You and Your Friends

Tropical Nymphaea

Zanzibarensis Purpurea

